

wounded had been struck by conventional high-velocity rounds from Israeli M-16 assault rifles.

For more than an hour after the confrontation, wounded Palestinians were carried out in haste through stone alleyways toward the gates of the Old City. Frantic friends and relatives raced toward the hospital with a woman bleeding from the head, a man unconscious on a stretcher, an old man in a wheelchair with bleeding wounds in the chest and arm, another old man bleeding from the head and several more injured.

Many worshipers were still praying inside al-Aqsa mosque when the confrontation began outside. Some of those on the plaza ran back inside, and the Israeli forces fired through the doors and open windows, causing many more casualties.

"Bullets were flying over our heads," said Hussein Adib, 47. "The rugs on which we were praying were covered with blood."

If the Temple Mount was the day's great failure, Nablus was its success. Six Israeli soldiers died there Thursday at Joseph's Tomb, traditional burial place of the biblical patriarch and an island of Jewish control in the Palestinian self-ruled town. By nightfall Thursday, about 40 Israeli soldiers remained, surrounded by hundreds of Palestinian troops.

On-scene negotiations through the night between Maj. Gen. Uzi Dayan, chief of Israel's Central Command, and Maj. Gen. Haj Ismail Jabber, chief of the Palestinian West Bank police, worked out a cease-fire. This morning, when demonstrators from the Balata Refugee Camp tried to resume the attack, senior Palestinian Authority leaders linked arms and, backed by Palestinian troops in riot gear, stood between the angry crowd and its Israeli targets. Similar scenes played out in Jenin and Ramallah.

There were a few places in the territories today where uniformed Palestinian troops joined again in attacks on Israeli soldiers. Two Israeli border guards and a Palestinian policeman died in a gun battle outside the northern West Bank town of Tulkarm, and Palestinian policemen helped attempt to storm an Israeli army post outside the self-ruled town of Jericho.

In Gaza, Palestinian police appeared to make a genuine effort to avert further clashes, though there was some question as to how far they were willing to go to rein in angry Palestinian youths.

Near the Erez crossing point, scene of some of Thursday's bloodiest battles, about 30 armed Palestinian police in olive drab uniforms formed a cordon across the road to keep out potential protesters.

Protesters did converge on another potential flash point, the crossroad leading to the Jewish settlement of Netzarim. But police prevented them from getting anywhere near the Israeli posts.

In some cases, police officers handled the mostly youthful protesters with almost fatherly indulgence, sometimes draping an arm around a shoulder to emphasize their eagerness to avoid confrontation.

"What we had yesterday was enough," explained police Capt. Shaban Awad. "Fifty killed—it's enough. We want to avoid more violence."

In Jerusalem the tunnel that sparked three days of lethal conflict was closed to tourists today.

In many parts of Israel and the Palestinian self-rule territories, attention turned from fighting to burying the dead. Israeli Staff Sgt. Itamar Sudai, who died at Joseph's Tomb Thursday, was laid to rest at Mount Herzl with eulogies from top army brass and a tribute from a survivor of the battle there.

"My brother," said the young soldier, identified only as Uri, "you've gone before me.

All our dreams were so close to being realized. So close and in a minute, everything's gone."

Mr. COVERDELL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent I be allowed to speak up to 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE NATIONAL DRUG EPIDEMIC

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, this past week, in one of many revelations about what I have characterized as a national drug epidemic in our country in the last 36 months, it is hard to believe the policy reversals could lead to such dramatic behavioral changes so quickly.

The national parents organization called PRIDE, which is headquartered in Atlanta, issued a press release this past week. It is just stunning. The percent of illicit drug use by 12th graders, annual usage is up 43 percent; monthly usage is up 67 percent; weekly, 88 percent; daily use, up 147 percent. These are 12th graders.

Percent of illicit drug use by 6th to 12th graders, from 1987-88 to 1995-96, annual use up 58 percent; monthly, 72 percent; weekly, 88 percent; daily use, 126 percent.

It just goes on and on. This, of course, tracks the report issued by our own Government within the last several months, except this is even more alarming and more comprehensive.

To read one quote from Doug Hall, who is the executive director of this prestigious organization, he says, "This is not so-called recreational use. This is marijuana, cocaine, heroin, LSD, and amphetamines. This is not experimentation. This is monthly, weekly, and daily drug use. This is a human tragedy."

What is irritating about this is that our Attorney General has said very recently, drug use is really getting better. The Attorney General needs to read this report. The administration needs to read this report. The last thing we need is a message to our children, or to the parents who guide them, that things are better off. They are not. They are worse off. And they are dramatically worse.

What does this mean? Does it mean that all these increases, that 16 people are using it instead of 8? What this means is 2 million teenagers are now ensnared in drug cultures who would not have been, had we continued to pursue the programs that have proved so effective from 1980 to 1992.

This is an article from Investors Business Daily. It came out this past week. It says, the headline, "The Drug Study You'll Never See." Subheadline, "Buried Drug Study."

This study, of which a very limited number of copies exist, was uncovered by the media. I am going to read just several paragraphs from this:

GOP Presidential candidate Bob Dole says Bill Clinton's "liberal policies" have failed to stem a surge of illegal drug use over the past three years.

President Clinton and his allies say Dole is just playing politics with the issue to improve his chances in the election.

The Dole camp may be right. And, what's more, the Clinton team seems to know it.

The Clinton administration has squelched a politically embarrassing study that its own Defense Department commissioned two years ago. The study shows that drug interdiction—seizing and destroying illegal drugs before they get into the country—works to cut down use.

And that contrasts sharply with the President's preference for funding addict treatment programs over law enforcement.

It goes on and describes the shutdown of the drug war that was underway from 1980 to 1992. Just to name a few:

Clinton used the Rand study to support a "controlled shift" of anti-drug money and manpower from drug interdiction to treatment. As part of that shift:

[They] cut the drug office staff by 80 percent.

Military resources for stopping traffickers in transit were cut almost half, by 1995 . . .

Coast Guard interdiction funding dropped almost one-third, from \$443.9 million in 1992.

Meanwhile, Clinton delivered on his promise to increase treatment spending, which grew by 21.5 percent.

I am an admirer of General McCaffrey, the new drug czar. But these allegations are very serious, that his office prevented the distribution of this report, and I am very hopeful that he will come forward and allay our concerns that that actually happened.

The point is, we have a Government study from HHS which documents that drug use has doubled in the last 36 months, has increased 33 percent in the last 12 months. We have this PRIDE report, which shows that it is getting worse at every level and that it is not fun and games. This is hard use that is increasing. We have a reported allegation of a serious study that points out that the interdiction and enforcement policies were not working. Certainly, the empirical evidence of what has happened over the last 36 months suggests that would be the case, and now a suggestion that this report was hidden.

Mr. President, this is serious business, and the drug czar's office must clarify for the American people what the circumstances were surrounding this report that has been denied public access.

There was recently a little-noted argument with regard to the growing crescendo about what is going on here with regard to increased teenage use of drugs of all kinds. But we have now a report, which I think the White House is going to have to clarify, that President Clinton has pardoned some six to seven drug dealers. The names are now public:

David Christopher Billmaier, New Mexico, sentenced in 1980, has now been pardoned. He was sentenced on possession with intent to distribute amphetamines, and he has been pardoned by the President;

Carl Bruce Jones, western district of Missouri, charged with distribution of marijuana, use of a telephone in distribution of marijuana, has been offered a Presidential pardon;

Candace Deon Leverenz, northern district of California, date of sentence, 1972, unlawful distribution of LSD, pardoned by the President;

Susan Lauranne Prather, western district of Arkansas, charged with causing marijuana to be transported through the mail, pardoned;

Patricia Anne Chapin, western district of Missouri, falsifying prescription for a controlled substance, pardoned by the President;

Jackie A. Trautman, northern district of Ohio, sentenced in 1992. Unclear whether this is original or reduced sentence. Probably the latter. Thirty-three months imprisonment, conspiracy to distribute cocaine, pardoned by the President.

Johnny Palacios, middle district of Florida, 71 months imprisonment, conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute marijuana, pardoned.

Mr. President, as we are now learning, there is a massive program on the part of the administration to accelerate the naturalization of citizens. The objective is to naturalize 1.3 million applicants during this fiscal year, reminding ourselves that last year it was 450,000.

The problem with speeding this up is that the FBI checks are not completed, and we have now certified that at least 5,000 are guilty of crimes, murder and rape amongst them.

This all goes together, and, Mr. President, the message here is probably the most important thing with the pardons and with the change in policy, this cavalier approach of the President in saying on MTV when asked, "Would you inhale if you had a second chance?" "Yes, I would. I should have the first time."

The message that sends to 8-year-olds, 10-year-olds, 11 and 12, the most vulnerable of our populations, is that it is OK and it is not dangerous.

The result is in, and it is tragic, it is epidemic, and it is deadly serious. My message to parents is, you better be talking to your children. They are in a drug-infested environment, I don't care where they live. The first line of defense before we can turn this program back, which the Congress will have to do, with or without the help of the administration, is for parents and policymakers and businesses and colleagues at home to warn their friends and neighbors and sons and daughters.

Mr. President, I yield back any time remaining, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The remarks of Mr. STEVENS pertaining to the introduction of S. 2156 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

RELOCATION OF THE PORTRAIT MONUMENT

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, House Concurrent Resolution 216, to move the Suffrage Statue from the crypt to the rotunda is a good compromise.

I congratulate Representative CONSTANCE MORELLA and the leadership of the House for devising and approving this measure.

The House resolution compliments the resolution passed in the Senate last session and recognizes three important women leaders: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, and Susan B. Anthony; and an important right—the right for women to vote. That change in our democracy changed the world.

This statue will inspire some 4 million visitors to the rotunda next year with the physical reality that this Nation was shaped by both men and women leaders.

There are several people that deserve special recognition: Of the \$75,000 required for the move, \$1,600 was raised by 9-year old Arlyss Endres from Arizona; Coline Jenkins—the great granddaughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton—worked tirelessly with the Woman Suffrage Statue campaign committee.

Marian Miller, vice president of the Federation of Republican Women, and political activists from both sides of the aisle such as Republican Ann Stone and Democrat Joan Wages, demonstrated the commitment of women across the Nation to this cause.

Among the literally thousands of men and women contributing their time and money to this project, I would like to recognize for the record the work of Shelley Heretyk, Kay Cash-Smith, Maia Greco, Sherry Little and cochairs Joan Meacham and Karen Staser.

The resolution affirms our respect for the historic contributions of women.

There is an unfinished portion of the statue that represents future generations of women leaders. My hope is that young women, like my own daughters, will take inspiration in the accomplishments of these historic figures.

Mr. President, these were real women who made real sacrifices to accomplish real social change. I am gratified that the Congress has acted to recognize them with this resolution.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 216—a resolution that has received unanimous support in the House of Representatives. This resolution directs the Architect of the Capitol to relocate to the Capitol rotunda, the suffrage monument of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Lucretia Mott, three pioneers who fought for women's enfranchisement.

In the House, this legislation passed under the able leadership of Congresswoman CONNIE MORELLA from Maryland. This resolution represents a 76-year battle to honor these visionary women. First presented to the Congress in 1921, the all-male legislature unveiled the statue with fanfare and pageantry in the Capitol rotunda. Not one day later, the sculpture was promptly ushered to the relative obscurity of the Capitol crypt. Four legislative attempts and 75 years later, my good friend and colleague from Alaska, Senator TED STEVENS, secured the support of the Senate for this bill to commemorate the milestone anniversary of woman's suffrage. The House of Representatives then considered the measure and expressed concerns about the use of public funds for the relocation costs. As a result, the resolution was tabled and negotiations for an acceptable compromise began.

Mr. President, I am proud that this compromise has the unanimous support of the House of Representatives, the U.S. Senate, 72 national women's organizations and the very dedicated woman suffrage statue campaign. House Concurrent Resolution 216 will allow women across America the opportunity to personally participate in making their history visible. Armed with \$75,000 in donations from citizens across the country—dollars from schoolchildren in Arizona, businessmen in Tennessee, as well as many committed women from my home State of Virginia—the woman suffrage statue campaign is now prepared to donate those funds to recognize women's rich achievements in our society. This resolution will also create a bipartisan commission to select a permanent site for this monument and develop an appropriate educational display that will focus on the lives and hard-won struggles of these crusaders. This is a solid compromise that represents the views of the House of the Representatives, the U.S. Senate, many diverse women's organizations, and, I believe, the views of most Americans.

Mr. President, I want to recognize those individuals who have been truly committed to this effort: The thousands of American citizens who contributed their hard-earned dollars toward this worthy cause. Those who spread the word to friends, sisters, mothers and daughters about the campaign. Members in the House, Representative MORELLA, Representative SCHROEDER, and Representative JOHNSON for their diligence in reaching this compromise. And especially Karen Staser and Joan Meacham, cochairs of the woman suffrage statue campaign, and Sherry Little of my Rules Committee staff. All of these individuals have worked diligently to make this historic piece of legislation a reality.

Mr. President, this bill represents 76 years of effort on the part of American women. I am proud to say that passage of this legislation ensures that every American who visits the U.S. Capitol